THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Members of the Publishers' Press.—The lat-est telegraphic news from all parts of the world are received by the Daily Times up to the neur of going to press. Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

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MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903.



The flurry among American yachtmen, caused by the poor showing of the Reliance on Friday, was quieted by the magniscent exhibition of the cup defender the following day. There is still reason for placing our reliance on the new boat.

If they do it in Vergennes why can't they in Rutland? A man up there has just been found guilty and given the maximum punishment for "keeping liquors with in-tent to sell." There is a chance for about a dozen raids on illegal dives and similar cases in Rutland.—Rutland News.

If there are really a "dozen illegal dives and similar cases" in Rutland, as the News asserts, it is up to the person who knows, in the light of good citizenship, to report such things to the police commissioners. Then, if the latter do not do their duty the license law shows a remedy.

It is a long established fact in printerdom that the American Type Founders Co. originates and designs new and handsome type faces and that other type founders imitate. Now the American has devised a new lining system for sizes of the same series that lines, and to show faces cost on the new bodies a new specimen book has just been issued, and a glance through its pages makes the average printer wish he were a millionaire that he might lay in a sapply of every style shown.

Rev. R. F. Lowe is right when he says that the Negro problem cannot be solved by a "moonshine" scheme of transportation or lu fact any scheme of that nature. And it is also true that lynching, burning and mobbing will not accomplish the desired end. The education of the whole race is the only agency, so those tell us who have considered the problem fully, that will settle the difficulty satisfactorily. Forty years of the attempt to educate the race have not been able to accomplish that, nor will forty years more do it, but the results obtained are remarkable when the early conditions of the race are consid-

If there is any truth in teiling of a recent episode in Orleans county, as related by the Newport Express and Standard, there should be an insistent call for a thorough investigation. As the Newport contemporary learns the facts, a young boy was actually tortured by three boys to such an extent that he died from injuries received, and the details of the incident are so brutish as to be beyond credence. That such an affair should have taken quis told the governor he would go to Reme guardian of the conclave, locked the door place in the confines of this State few will be willing to admit until the fac's are proven beyond doubt. The affair took place in the little town of Brownington, and as the Newport paper has it runs like this: Three boys, all of an age when they should have known better, took the fourth boy, who was younger than themselves and a new arrival in town, and subjected him to a series of tortures that equalled the tortures of the aborigines. First they held him over a fire, then threw him to the ground and jumped on him until he was a mass of bruises. The unfortunate lad died from the injuries a few days later. Send no Kisheneff protests but Investigate at home. If the boys were guilty of the things charged against them punish them

ABOUT THE STATE.

Items of Interest Gleaned From! Our Exchanges.

Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green is again a resident of Bellows Falls, paying taxes on \$110,000 worth of property. Last year she transferred her residence and paid only on \$10,000, the assessed value of her house on Church street.

The funeral of William A. Patrick, the prominent Rutland man who was killed by falling down stairs at his bome in that oity last Wednesday, was held Saturday morning and was in charge of Killington Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, The body was taken to Ladlow for bur-

The dates set for the Caledonia county fair at St. Johnsbury are September 15, 16 and 17, and the managers are planning for an all-round exhibition to beat all previous records. The track is being built over and by fair time will be practically a new course. Several hundred dellars will be expended in these improvements.

H. J. Williams of Poultney, has recently received an interesting old clock. It was shipped to him from Wales, where for nearly 100 years it was owned by Mr. Williams' father. It is what is now called a grandfather's clock and is in an excellent state of preservation. The works, which have run for about one and one-half centuries, are in good condition, and, aside

John Whiteomb of North Williston, one of the richest farmers in Chittendeu county, died suddenly Saturday. He was 82 and is survived by one daughter. Mrs. J. E. Kennedy of Williston. John Whit-comb was the eighth of 15 chlidren and was born in Richmond, Vt. He went to California in 1852 and returned with a fortune acquired on a ranch of 4,000 acres. At his death he owned 1,250 acres in Vermont, 500 acres on Valcour Island, Lake Champiain, 2,400 acres in Kansas and 2,000 head of cattle in Wyom-



We've no intention of writing an article on "Office Manners," but simply wish to mention that we have Office Coats so thin that they are as comfortable as shirt

We have Collars, two for a quarter, so there is no necessity for sticking a handkerchief round the neck, and

"Thanking you for these kind words" we remain

Yours very truly,

Rogers & Grady Co.,

Quinlen Building, Barre, Vermont.

POPE LEO'S LIFE IS AT AN END.

Continued from First Page.

full of courtesy and high breeding. It was natural perhaps that the lawless element should suppose itself more than a match for the gentle ecclesiastic who in years was not much more than a boy, and whose physical weakness showed itself in the pallor of his face. The surprise felt at measures adopted by the new governor was no small part of the force which gave him the vic-

One of the most dreaded chiefs of the lawless bands who were smugglers, bandits or guerrillas by turns was Pasquale Colletta. He had his center of operations in the Villa Mascambroni, where, with a band of 14 men, each as desperate as him-self, he levied blackmail on all about him. One morning bright and early the people of Benevento saw this man, together with his whole band, led through the streets in chains by the pontifical soldlers. The gov-ernor was inflexible; no intercession was sufficient to save those who were convicted

of murder, robbery and rapine.

The execution of Pasquale Colletta struck terror into the minds of those who had so long fattened on crime. But some offend ers against the law were those who should have upheld it. A nobleman of Benevento was one of the greatest smugglers in the land, and when the gendarmes threatened to search his castle he went in great wrath to complain to the governor. Vainly did Mgr. Pecci endeavor to convince his visitor and return with an order of recall for the the established customs of Benevento. The governor smiled and asked, "Have you given this matter thought, my lord mar quis?" "Certainly," was the reply.

"I fail to agree with you," replied the governor. "One cannot reflect too much in these matters. I shall therefore request you to remain here as my prisoner for a

That night while the marquis was reflecting on the matter his castle was surrounded, and 28 offenders were captured. The reform of political and social evils did not take up all the time of the young governor. He devoted himself to a study of the economic conditions of his territory and decided that roads must be built con-

necting Benevento with the adjoining prov inces of Molise, Terra di Lavoro and Avelline. He made a journey to Rome to con-fer with Gregory XVI and his ministers and returned with full powers. The roads were built. More than that, the taxes were reduced, and, brigandage suppressed, agri-culture revived until commerce sprang into new life with the opening of new markets. Benevento was transformed-and in less than three years.

In May, 1841, Mgr. Pecci was recalled from Benevento and appointed papal dele gate to Spoleto. This sent him to Perugia one of the kotbeds of the revolutionary so-cieties, and here began a contest between Josehim Pecci and the organized opposition to the church, which was to be man's work for many years. The various secret societies which were born in Italy as the result of the disturbance following the Napoleonic invasion had all a common object—the attainment of social and political liberty. The efforts for greater liberty made by such societies as the Carbonari (the charcoal burners) took the form of an attack on the church. They believed that under no circumstances would the church lend itself to change, and they therefore de-

termined to destroy it if possible.

Such a man as Mgr. Pecci would naturally come to the front in such a fight. In Perugia, where he now ruled, he found the sodicties very strong. Welded together and given form, as these had been, by the genius of Mazzini, they were powerful and able enough to demand the greatest ability of the young ecclesiastic. He began in a thoroughly characteristic way. The old road leading up to the city from the plain was impractible for vehicles, and in 20 days Mgr. Pecci had built a new one. One of the first to use it was Gregory XVI, who visited from a little cleaning and retouching of the Arabic figures on the dial, nothing was required to set the machinery going. the old city and was received gially by the people. The governor followed up the build-ing of the read by a personal visit to every ing of the road by a personal visit to every commune. He examined closely into every detail of administration, informed himself of the needs of each locality, corrected abuses and removed incompetent officials.

While he put down the secret societies whenever he could, he deprived them of their power over the people by making the reforms they talked about. He fostered agriculture and encouraged commerce, he secured an inexpensive administration of the heavy hand. In one year he had reformed the town councils, gathered all the courts into one building, established a savings bank, opened schools for the children and

given new tire to the college of Rosi Spello, of which the pope appointed him the apos talle visitor.

Embassador, Bishop and Cardinal. Josephim Peoci was in his 20d year when Gregory XVI appointed him apostolic nun-cio, or papal embassador, to the kingdom of Belgium. The embassador reached Brussels and found that secret societies were represented there in force. When he appeared at the court of King Leopold, he produced a most favorable impression. It was apparent that he was an accomplished scholar, a well bred man and one who had not a little wit.

In the difficult task which was before him Archbishop Pecci had the benefit of the counsels of Queen Louisa Maria, who was a most devout Catholic. To protect the Belgian Catholics against the opposition to them in the Belgian parliament was the embassador's first duty, and, as usual, he found a very pactical was of calcula to work. He a very practical way of going to work. He began the visitation of the great Catholic schools and stirred up those who controlled them until it became known that more work and better work was done in them than in their rivals'. In the College of St. Michael be made his influence especially felt, it being directly under the eyes of

king and minister. When Perugia lost its bishop, Mgr. Cit-tadini, the city magistrates, the nobility and clergy petitioned that Mgr. Pecci be appointed to the place. The pope con-sented, provided the consent of the arch-hishop could be obtained, and this was hishop could be obtained, and this was given as soon as asked for Before going to Perugia Mgr. Pecci visited England. Ireland and France. He arrived in Rome when Gregory XVI was lying at death's door, and the letter which Leopoid I had written could not be read by the pontiff. In that letter the king of the Belgians had account to make Mor. Pecci a carurged the pope to make Mgr. Pecci a cardinal and had speken very strongly of his

services as a diplomat.

The archbishop, blahop of Perugia, entered the old city on July 25, 1846. Here he was destined to remain for 32 years directing his diocese, fighting the influence of the secret societies, encouraging education in every possible way and becoming through his letters, the defender of the papacy among the Italian bishops. Diplomacy, his chosen field, was deprived of his services for a long period. It is, however, a ques-tion whether Mgr. Pecci did not do more for the church from the quiet of his library by the famous letters he found time to write than he could had he served as an em

On the 20th of February, 1854, Perugia celebrated the elevation of her bishop to the cardinalate, in which celebration all ranks and orders of society joined, for Cardinal Pecci was most popular even among men who did not belong to the church, and all delighted to do him personal honor. There was a similar tribute paid on the 17th of January, 1871, when the cardinal celebrated his silver jubiles.

Elected Pope. Pope Pius IX appointed Cardinal Pecci camerlingo in 1877. This office gives its occupant charge of the temporalities of the church during any vacancy of the papal chair, and with it came Cardinal Pocci's residence in Rome. The jubilee of Pius IX had brought throngs of pilgrims to Rome, and the opposition of the government of Victor Emanuel to the papacy had thereby been much increased. In January, 1878, Pius IX died, shortly after Victor Emanuel, and with King Umberto there was to be a new pope. The question whether the Italian government would allow a free election was warmly debated, and many thought it

As camerlingo it was Cardinal Pecci's duty to make arrangements for the con-clave in which the new pope was to be elected. No opposition came from the government, and the preparations in the Vatl can went rapidly forward. On Feb. 18, 1878. the 61 cardinals present in Rome entered the apartments of the conclave. Prince outside, and the cardinal camerlingo locked roung ecclesiastic who was upsetting all it within, Mgr. Ricci Parracciani, gov ernor of the conclave, examined the inclo sure so as to be sure there was no method of communication with the outside world. The conclave assembled in the Sistine chapel, in which 64 sents, each shallowed by a canopy emblematic of sovereignty

had been created. The places taken by the four candinals created by Gregory XVI were marked with green hangings, all the others being purple. In front of each cardinal was a small writ ing table, and to each was given a schedulla or ballet, in the center of which he was to write the name of his choice. A full two thirds vote was necessary for an election On the altar stood a large chalice with its paten, and one by one the cardinals advanced, knelt before the altar and declared he chose the man he considered most fitted. Then, rising, he deposited his ballot on the

Three scrutineers were chosen to count the ballots. On the first vote the name of Joachim Pecci appeared 23 times. On the second he received 38. On the third, taken on the morning of the 20th of February, 1878, he received 44 and was declared elected. The subdeap, the senior cardinal priest and eardinal deacon approached the seat of Car-



SISTUPLACE OF THE POPE.

"Do you accept the selection made of you as supreme postiff of the Catholic church?" asked the subdean, and Cardinal Pecci responded, "I accept." The cardinals rose as the subdean kuelt. "By what name do you wish to be called?" "By the name of Leo The announcement of the election was made in St. Peter's church by Cardinal Cat-

terini. The coronation took place on the 5d of March in the balcony of St. Peter's. Leo XIII and the Italian Government. The great question in the minds of all men after the election of the new pope bore on his policy toward the Italian govern-ment. His predecessor, Pius IX, had never given up the claim to the temporal power

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taken in the pialnost possible way. The pope also renewed the protests which Cardinal Pecci had made against the civil marriage, which had become the law of the land. From the first the new pontiff saw that

the field of influence open to him was that of the peacemaker. He put himself into communication with Germany, offering his services as mediator between the government and the Catholic population, and these were accepted. He interested himself in eastern nations. He complained most bit-terly of the action of the Italian government, on the ground that priests were subject to military conscription; that the institutions of charity in Rome were no longer in charge of the church; that heterodo schools were opened; that the bishops had been deprived of all their functions and rev-ences, and that the government had taken to itself the patronage of the dioceses.

The Italian government was at that time led by Prime Minister Deprets, a man to whom the idea of the temporal power of the pope was an abomination. The minister's policy was to deprive the papal government of all power except in things spiritual. The diplomatic training and subtle brain of Leo XIII enabled him to see that his only chance to influence the government of Italy was by influencing that of other countries, and his foreign policy became the leading motive of his reign. He restored, as one of his first acts, the hisrarchy of Scotland, and he declared in the strongest way there could be no compromise with

In February, 1879, deputations represent-ing all Roman Catholic journalists arrived at Home and were received by the pope. To them Lee XIII speke strongly, outlining the policy they should take. In September of that year he, with marked liberality, threw open to the scholars of the world the treasures of the library of the Vatican. He wrote the encyclical letter on socialism in 1878, a letter which did much to win Prince Biamarck, and during 1870 he established

the council of education for Rome.

In 1880 the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Alexander, czar of Russia, gave Leo XIII an opportu nity of reopening relations with the Russian court and of pleading the cause of Russian Catholics. He seconded this by proclaiming a solemu office of honor to the memory of the Russian saints, Cyril and Methodius, and in 1881 he established a hierarchy for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He encouraged the Greek college in Rome and enlarged it. He brought about concord between the pajacy and the eastern schismat-ics, and the government of Turkey ac-knowledged the benefit derived. In Persia the efforts of Leo XIII were most success-ful, and in Japan be made his diplomacy tole.

The famine in Ireland in 1879 enabled Lec XIII to take a strong stand with the Irish people and to express his belief in the ulti-

In 1884 Leo XIII convened a plenary council of the church at Baltimore. The archbishops were supposed to the church at Baltimore. archbishops were summoned to Rome to consult over the schema or outline of dis cussion, and as a result of the council strong ground was taken on the spread of infidelity, and the movement to form a great Catholic university at the city of Washington was inaugurated.

Leo as a Writer. Pope Leo XIII wrote a great dust dur-ing his life, mostly Italian and Latin verse When he desired to write, he used to look himself up in his room and allow no one to fisturb him. His abstraction was so great that he used to wipe his pen upon the abseve of his white soutane, and his faithful body servant, Centra, lived in morbid terror lest his master should be seen in this spotted stars, and on days of audience personally examined him, ready to invest him, if necessary, in a clean robe.

Much of his verse was of course religious in its character, though not all. In rhythm it is Virgilian, being sauve, elegant and of easy, amooth phrasing. "His epigrammatic poems," writes one familiar with the pontiff's writings, "are light, lively and strike where they ought, but they have not pol-

"One of the verses has this subject: A youth asked one day for an audience and avowed that his life bad been too free for virtue. The holy father advised him to re-tire to a convent for some time and to banish from his mind every thought that could

"This is a prose rendering of what he wrote: Florus, my child, a furious fever burns you; a foul plague softens your body and your soul. You have been drinking, and without shame, of an infernal and polsonous cup. It is the cup of Circe. evokes in your mind images of animal bestiality. If you care to be saved, fly from the siren's song and from the inhospitable shore. Take good courage and fight temptation while fleeing from it. If you do, God will fight for you and look on you with a favorable eye. Already the hideous serpent, full of rage at the prospect of defeat, plunges into the black waters of the Styx. Florus, my son, be saved."

SHARPERS AT WORK.

Passing Of! Mexican Coins in Change for American Money.

White River Junetion, July 18 .- Word has been received here that a party of young sharpers has been violimizing the public, in towns which Barnum & Balley's arens has been exhibiting, by passing off Mexican half dollars in change for United States dollar bills. The Mexican coins are worth 40 cents each.

NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

District Attorney Curty Shot By Richard Lyons.

New Orleans, July 20 .- Richard Lyons, a lawyer, shot and killed District Attorney J. Ward Curty in the Macheca bullding today, Ward Curty in his office in

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All Through Our Store For the Past Week,

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All	OHE	\$1.00	Colored	Waists	reduced	to.	quick-selling	price, only	79c
All	our	1.25	Colored	Waists	reduced	to	quick-selling	Bayes and Control of the Control of	98c
HA	our	1.50	Colored	Walsts.	reduced	to	quick-selling	price, only \$1	1.19
AH	our	2.50	Colored	Walsts	reduced	to	quick-selling	price, only	1.79
AII	DUE	98c	White					Asset and a second	69¢
All	our	1.25	White					The state of the s	79c
All	our	1.50	White	Waists	reduced	to	quick-selling	The first transfer to constitute the second contract of the	1.29
All	our	2.00	White	Waists	reduced	to	quick-selling		1,39
AIL	ORT	2.25	White	Walsts	reduced	to	quick-selling	price, only	1.59

Other Waists, slightly soiled, at sweeping reductions.

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The Vaughan Store!



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